

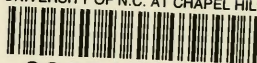
**THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA
AT CHAPEL HILL**



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SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LIBRARY

(Reorganized July 1, 1956)



July 1, 1966-June 30, 1968

Raleigh
North Carolina

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SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
**NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY**

(Reorganized July 1, 1956)



July 1, 1966-June 30, 1968

Raleigh
North Carolina

110.6-8
1966/68
1970/72

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Raleigh, North Carolina

To His Excellency ROBERT W. SCOTT

Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh

My dear Sir:

We have the honor to submit to you the sixth biennial report of the North Carolina State Library covering the biennium ending June 30, 1968. This is in compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125.

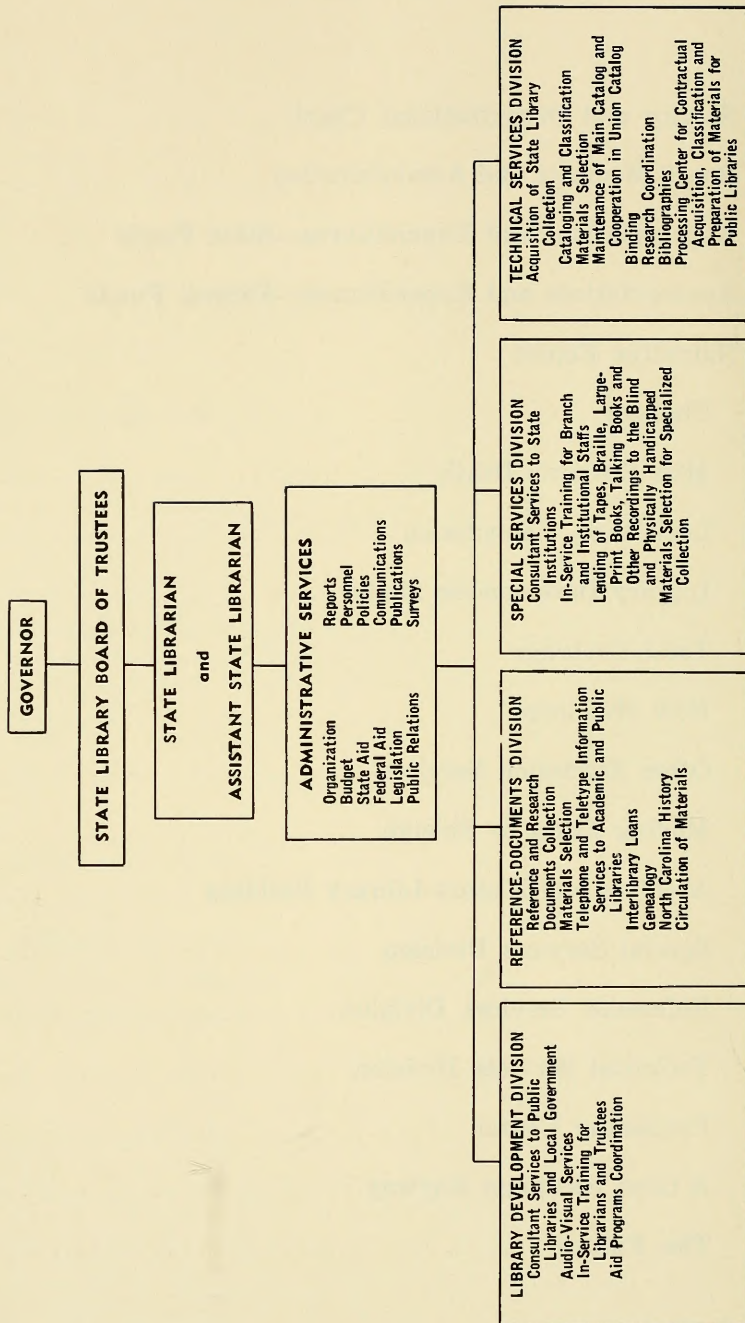
Respectfully submitted,

MARK M. LINDSEY, M.D.
*Chairman, North Carolina
State Library Board*

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY ORGANIZATION AND SERVICE CHART



NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Archives and History—State Library Building
109 East Jones Street, Raleigh

BOARD**Appointed by the Governor:**

MARK M. LINDSEY, M.D., Hamlet, *Chairman*

Term Expires 1971

PAUL S. BALLANCE, Winston-Salem, *Vice Chairman*

Term Expires 1969

RICHARD C. ERWIN, SR., Winston-Salem Term Expires 1969

MRS. JAMES B. NEAL, Hickory Term Expires 1973

MRS. T. T. POTTER, Beaufort Term Expires 1971

MRS. GORDON TOMLINSON, Mocksville Term Expires 1973

Ex Officio:

DR. A. CRAIG PHILLIPS, Raleigh

DR. JERROLD ORNE, Chapel Hill

STATE LIBRARIAN—PHILIP S. OGILVIE

ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN—ELAINE VON OESSEN

BUDGET, PERSONNEL, AND PURCHASING OFFICER—
MRS. RUBY B. HOLLOWAY

SECRETARY TO STATE LIBRARIAN—
MRS. BETSY N. PEARCE

SECRETARY TO ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN—
MRS. PAULINE C. HARTOFELIS

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

State Funds

	North Carolina State Library		State Aid to Public Libraries	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
Salaries—Officers	\$ 14,500	\$ 15,250	\$	\$
Salaries—Staff	165,883	190,377	41,188	36,750
Supplies	2,836	2,776	499	499
Communication	6,050	7,301	125	125
Travel	986	1,458	2,174	2,417
Printing and Binding	7,816	5,362	51	80
Repairs and Alterations	197	590	53	48
General Expense	310	322	.....	.....
Per Diem and Expense—Members ..	574	521	.....	.....
Equipment	1,516	4,751	227	258
Books	34,026	44,619	.....	.....
Grants to Counties and Regions ..	.....	.....	686,250	736,250
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$234,694	\$273,333	\$730,567	\$776,427
Estimated Receipts	10,662	17,075	.....	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$224,032	\$256,258	\$730,567	\$776,427

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds

	1966-67	1967-68
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES		
Salaries—Staff	\$ 59,172	\$ 66,659
Supplies	1,504	2,480
Communication	2,978	4,025
Travel	3,703	3,070
Printing	1,708	108
Repairs	300	267
General Expense	3,254	2,050
Equipment	3,332	9,258
Books	26,746	1,998
Grants to Counties and Regions	585,687	686,091
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security ..	6,871	7,813
Grants for Scholarships	22,458	16,725
TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES	717,713	800,544
PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION		
Supplies		50
Communication		100
Travel		119
General Expense		466
Grants to Counties and Municipalities	695,370	1,073,459
Transfer to Services Program for Overhead		2,190
TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION ..	695,370	1,076,384

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds—Continued

	1966-67	1967-68
INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION		
Supplies	11	434
Communication	100	3,588
Travel	888	167
General Expense	52	24,762
Transfer to Services Program for Overhead		1,275
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION	1,051	30,226
STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES		
Salaries—Staff		6,705
Supplies		30
Communication		25
Travel		369
Grants to State Institutional Libraries		34,000
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security		748
Transfer to Services Program for Overhead		894
TOTAL STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES		42,771
LIBRARY SERVICES TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		
Salaries—Staff		3,856
Supplies		30
Communication	50	55
Travel	118	187
Printing		982
Grants to Cooperating Organizations		13,200
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security		444

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds—Continued

	1966-67	1967-68
Equipment		2,272
Books		5,365
Transfer to Services Program for Overhead		1,191
Transfer to State Institutional Library Services Program for Overhead		5,633
TOTAL LIBRARY SERVICES TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	168	33,215
PROCESSING CENTER		
Salaries—Staff	63,683	77,465
Supplies	15,851	18,968
Communication	605	1,355
Travel		39
Motor Vehicle Operation	21	36
Repairs and Alterations	1,076	1,308
General Expense	19	2,075
Insurance and Bonding	92	99
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security ..	7,189	8,917
Equipment	1,012	4,148
Books	350,020	455,948
TOTAL PROCESSING CENTER	439,568	570,358
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,853,870	2,628,774
ESTIMATED RECIPTS	\$1,895,685	\$2,708,593
Balance Previous Year	\$ 127,139	\$ 168,955

**SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY****July 1, 1966—June 30, 1968**

Having made total development of all of North Carolina's resources the emphasis of his administration, Governor Dan K. Moore set the theme for the sixth biennium of the North Carolina State Library. Libraries are essential members of any team dedicated to concepts of total development, and the State Library, because of its special relationships to state, local and federal governments, acknowledged unequivocal involvement in pursuance of the goals of the governor.

Thad Stem, Jr., chairman of the North Carolina State Library Board during the first year of the biennium, took the message of total involvement in total development to library related meetings throughout the state. Dr. Mark M. Lindsey who followed him as chairman did likewise. Encouraged by their example and the interest and enthusiasm of the entire State Library Board including Mrs. James B. Neal who succeeded Stem on the board in 1967 and Mrs. Bernice Kelly Harris who resigned from it because of illness early in 1968, the State Librarian, his associate, Miss Elaine von Oesen, and the entire staff of the State Library labored wholeheartedly throughout the biennium to make it completely relevant to the goals of total development in North Carolina.

As often happens, however, wholehearted dedication met with unexpected frustrations. The planned removal of the Regional Library for the Blind from the Mansion Park Building to new quarters at 1124 Hillsborough Street took place in August, 1966, with minimum interruption of service, but the unforeseen move of the rest of the State Library just a few months later was crippling.

The biennium was hardly one-third gone when notification was received of the necessity of moving the State Library to temporary quarters so the Library Building on Morgan Street could be remodeled to house the newly created State Court of Appeals. Quarters to serve the State Library until completion

of the new Archives and History-Library Building on East Jones Street were found at 116½ West Hargett Street over and behind a furniture store. The move itself was affected in May and June, 1967, with inadequate equipment and inexperienced help. Neither service as usual nor service as planned has been possible as a result of this combination of circumstances, but service has been rendered insofar as possible, and some new services and service related changes have been initiated.

CHANGES

Of particular significance prior to the big move was official designation effective August 1, 1966, of Miss Elaine von Oesen as Assistant State Librarian, a position the duties of which she had been performing and which include responsibilities to extension functions of the State Library and to administration of state and federal aid programs. Miss Frances Gish was then promoted to the position of Chief Library Consultant with its obligations to participation in overall planning of the State Library program especially as it relates to public library development.

A second major change came after the move in the creation October 1, 1967, of a Special Services Division with responsibilities for library services to residents of state institutions and to visually and physically handicapped residents of both North Carolina and South Carolina. This new division focused on areas of need long neglected because of limited means and staff. The former Regional Library for the Blind was one component of it. A subsection of the Extension Services Division was another. Federal funds available in FY 1968 under Titles IV-A and IV-B of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) beckoned both to extend and expand as functions of a division created for and dedicated to the provision of library services to citizens in circumstances out of the ordinary.

Also notable among new developments in service in the bien-nium was IN-WATS (Inward Wide Area Telephone Service) Reference Service through which 70 public library headquarters across the state received toll-free telephone access to the Reference Services Division of the State Library. IN-WATS coupled

with TWX (Teletypewriter Exchange Service) Service between the State Library and the Duke University Library as well as between each of them and the Interlibrary Center at the University of North Carolina Library in Chapel Hill has been an important step towards making all of the state's library resources work for all of its citizens rather than for one or another segment of them. A more detailed description of this service may be found in an article, "What's WATS?," in *Popular Government*, June, 1968, where it is noted that this service begun February 1, 1968, with substantial support under LSCA Title III became in just a few months an important link in the Medical Library Extension Service of the Association for the North Carolina Regional Medical Program in addition to becoming indispensable to effective service in smaller public libraries and a useful adjunct to service in larger ones.

A further service development of special import was the appointment May 15, 1968, of Miss Nancy Wallace as Young Adult Services Consultant on the staff of the Extension Services Division. This was a first and fundamental step towards meeting a basic need of North Carolina's public libraries, namely the development and strengthening of library services to children and young adults by training librarians to work with youth and to select books and related materials for collections of special appeal and usefulness to them.

MISS SNYDER'S DEATH

Regrettably the significant addition of a specialist in services to young adults was preceded only a few weeks by the death of Miss Phyllis Mai Snyder who had been particularly interested in such expansion and specialization in consultant services. Miss Snyder died April 2, 1968, after a long and painful illness. She had been with the Extension Services Division since December 1, 1956, and had served as a general Library Consultant in western and piedmont areas of the state.

Her untimely death following Miss Madge Blalock's transfer from the Extension Services Division to the Special Services Division and followed by the resignation of Herschel V. Anderson, Audio-Visual and General Library Consultant, to

assume directorship of the Sandhill Regional Library left the division at the end of the sixth biennium in desperate straits, but undaunted.

Other developments provided some reassurance. For one thing, North Carolinians for Better Libraries, chaired by David Stick early in the biennium and by Hector MacLean later, had gained strength. For another, the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, chaired early in the biennium by George M. Stephens of Asheville and thereafter by Samuel H. Poole of Aberdeen, had fostered developments that would keep both organizations well occupied for some time to come and would result inevitably in some additional interest in and increased support of public libraries in the state.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

Giving impetus to North Carolinians for Better Libraries and direction to the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees had been *Resources of North Carolina Libraries* published in 1965 by Governor Terry Sanford's Commission on Library Resources. From it came the recommendation that the state assume a greater share of public library support. Mr. Stephens and his associates thought North Carolina legislators should arrive at the same conclusion by making an investigation of their own of the need for better public libraries and of the means of supporting them. Certain legislators came to share this thinking.

Senator Mary Faye Brumby of Cherokee and Representative Donald M. Stanford of Orange, chairmen of the Senate and House Library Committees, introduced, with the backing of several members of both bodies, legislation in the 1967 General Assembly that resulted in the creation of a "Legislative Commission to Study Library Support in the State of North Carolina Particularly as Regards the Financing of Public Libraries." To this Commission, Lieutenant Governor Robert W. Scott appointed Senators Brumby of Cherokee and Hector MacLean of Robeson; Speaker of the House Earl W. Vaughn appointed Representatives Charles W. Phillips of Guilford and Thomas E. Strickland of Wayne, and Governor Moore appointed David Stick, author and

businessman of Dare, as chairman. The Commission was to report its findings and make its recommendations to the 1969 General Assembly.

It set out immediately to accomplish its purposes. The assistance of the Institute of Government was solicited, and an advisory committee consisting of J. Allen Adams, Raleigh attorney and North Carolinians for Better Libraries board member; the Hon. Edwin Gill, State Treasurer; Dr. Mark M. Lindsey, North Carolina State Library Board chairman; John T. Morrissey, Sr., Secretary-Treasurer and General Counsel of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Association of County Attorneys; Philip S. Ogilvie, State Librarian; Samuel H. Poole, Aberdeen attorney and North Carolina Association of Library Trustees chairman; Mrs. Davetta L. Steed, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina League of Municipalities, and Representative Donald M. Stanford, was appointed.

Hearings were held in the first half of 1968 at Greensboro (Feb. 23), Elizabeth City (Mar. 15), Goldsboro (Apr. 5), Lumberton (Apr. 26), and Asheville (May 17). By the end of the biennium summarizations and recommendations were being drafted out of in depth study of public library support and the opinions of citizens and public officials who had participated in the hearings. There was every indication that the document being produced would contain challenge and promise and that it would become the rallying ground for North Carolinians for Better Libraries, the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, and the Public Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Additional encouragement was being taken at the end of the biennium from a study being conducted by Arthur D. Little, Inc., under contract to the State Library Board. Purposes were evaluation of existing public library development programs and the preparation of recommendations with alternates for the improvement of public library services and of State Library services to the public libraries of the state. A team of three highly competent librarians, Walter W. Curley, Mary A.

Heneghan, and Stefan B. Moses, were at work on the project. They, too, were conducting hearings as well as initiating private interviews that could help them get at the facts. It was too early to conjecture with any degree of accuracy what their conclusions and recommendations might be, but there was some evidence that they would favor adjustments to formulas for distributing state and federal aid, closer cooperation of the State Library with major academic libraries in the Research Triangle area, expansion of the IN-WATS and TWX communications network provided through the State Library, and further development of larger units of service among public libraries.

The sixth biennium while not producing any new regional library systems did see growth in two already established three-county regional libraries which by adding a fourth county each increased the number of four-county regional libraries to four. The Northampton County Library joined Bertie, Gates, and Hertford Counties in the Albemarle Regional Library, and the Anson County Library had entered into an agreement with Montgomery, Moore, and Richmond Counties for participation in the Sandhill Regional Library. These two regional library systems with their larger population bases, additional grants-in-aid, and concomitant economies began immediately to plan and undertake substantial expansions of service.

TOTAL COVERAGE

Another milestone in public library development was achieved in the sixth biennium for the first time when the Lumberton Public Library turned its assets over to the newly formed Robeson County Library on July 1, 1967, and the Alexander County Library came into being on October 1, 1967, to bring countywide public library service to the last two of North Carolina's 100 counties. Bookmobiles extended the services of these new public libraries to remote areas of their respective counties, and in Robeson County town libraries in Maxton and Red Springs provided additional service from supplementary rotating collections of books supplied from headquarters in Lumberton. With total coverage of the state with public library service, there remained the quest for quality in that service.

NEW BUILDINGS

Library buildings, although not so important as the materials and services they house, are recognized as influencing the quality of library service. It is noteworthy, therefore, that eleven new buildings, two major additions to existing buildings and renovations of a large storage area in another existing building were approved for construction funds under LSCA Title II in the sixth biennium. Three of the new buildings and one of the additions qualified for supplemental support under the Appalachian Development Act (Sec. 214) administered by the Governor and the State Planning Task Force in North Carolina. One of them, the Polk County project, had been withdrawn in 1966 because bids exceeded available funds. It was rebid and funded in 1967.

A list of building projects appears on the opposite page. It should be noted that, in addition to assisting with funds by distributing LSCA Title II funds to approved projects, the staff of the Extension Services Division of the State Library helped select sites, write building programs, counsel architects and librarians, choose equipment, etc. The same assistance was given locally funded projects in Aulander, Kernersville, Roseboro, and Wallace, and many Sundays in the biennium were devoted by the State Librarian, Assistant State Librarian, and Library Consultants to the dedication programs for these and other buildings previously funded but not completed until the sixth biennium was underway.

OTHER EXTENSION SERVICES

Other services of the Extension Services Division also contributed to progress towards quality public library service in the biennium. At the time of Miss Snyder's illness and after her death, General Library Consultants, the Assistant State Librarian, and the State Librarian attempted to cover her territory without appreciable neglect of their own territorial or other responsibilities. Operations funds for county and regional library systems were continued and increased slightly as State Aid and LSCA Title I monies were distributed through the State Library to them. Improved Interlibrary Loan Services were made

<u>Library</u>	<u>Appalachian</u>	<u>LSCA Title II</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Buildings:				
Black Mountain P.L. Black Mountain	\$ 28,320	\$ 50,840	\$ 44,858	\$124,018
Dare County P.Lib. Manteo		\$ 45,491	\$ 37,220	\$ 82,711
Dunn Pub. Lib. Dunn		\$ 52,050	\$ 50,774	\$102,824
Henderson Co. P.L. Hendersonville	\$187,722	\$218,278	\$101,500	\$507,500
Hertford Co. P.L. Winton		\$ 58,061	\$ 47,504	\$105,565
Moore County P.L. Carthage		\$ 67,255	\$ 90,000	\$157,255
Person Co. P.L. Roxboro		\$140,833	\$148,343	\$289,176
Polk County P.Lib. Columbus	\$ 16,385	\$ 49,369	\$ 35,000	\$100,754
Robeson Co. P.Lib. Lumberton		\$215,479	\$162,554	\$378,033
Siler City P.Lib. Siler City		\$ 99,295	\$111,971	\$211,266
Southport-Brunswick Co. Public Lib. Southport		\$ 57,813	\$ 40,175	\$ 97,988
Additions:				
McDowell Co. P.L. Marion	\$ 75,000	\$140,000	\$ 65,000	\$280,000
Sheppard Mem. P.L. Greenville		\$205,897	\$190,058	\$395,955
Renovations:				
Elbert Ivey Mem. P.L. Hickory		\$ 15,200	\$ 27,594	\$ 42,794

possible by strengthening the Interlibrary Center Union Catalog operations at Chapel Hill with more staff and faster communications capabilities through LSCA Title III monies and by Reference Services Division relaxation of regulations governing such loans. Audio-visual services acquisitions increased and new strengths were added with a special slide collection.

A collection of 10,000 art slides was acquired for loan to individuals and groups throughout the state. In the meanwhile, 25 workshops on film discussion techniques for library personnel were conducted around the state, and the Audio-Visual Consultant visited every public library in the state to explain the use of films, slides and recordings as integral parts of modern public library services. Actual use of 16mm films showed an extraordinary increase as indicated in the report on the opposite page.

MOVING FILMS TO RALEIGH

Along with the remarkable growth in use of the State Library film collection came revival of the desire to transfer the collection to Raleigh. No criticism of the handling of the films by the bureau of Audiovisual Education at the University of North Carolina was intended or implied, and in fact the State Library Board noted with special gratitude the tremendous contributions made to the program from its inception by Kenneth McIntyre, Director of the Bureau of Audio-visual Education. It had been felt in the third and fourth bienniums, however, that such a move was the key to fuller coordination of the film program with the general purposes of the Extension Services Division. These sentiments were conveyed to Mr. McIntyre by the State Librarian who in lieu of suitable space for the film collection in Raleigh accepted the former's offer to continue to work with the program on a month-to-month basis until such time as it would be possible to bring the collection to an area especially designed for it in the Archives and History-Library Building under construction in Raleigh.

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY-LIBRARY BUILDING

The new building to be shared with the State Department of

N. C. PUBLIC LIBRARIES ADULT FILM PROJECT

Report of Use

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

Type of Audience		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Business and Industry	Showings	341	373	442
	Audience	8,148	8,798	15,271
Civic Clubs, Fraternal Organizations	Showings	297	266	309
	Audience	10,915	8,568	11,273
Church Groups	Showings	1,778	2,210	2,475
	Audience	59,252	79,759	85,852
Community (Scouts, PTA Clubs, Y. Study Groups, Social Service Agencies (Health, Welfare, Charities))	Showings	3,530	3,679	4,024
	Audience	109,603	126,462	135,122
Preview	Showings	561	601	697
	Audience	2,593	2,794	3,460
Home Showings	Showings	649	546	583
	Audience	6,759	4,687	5,658
Conval. Homes and Hospitals	Showings	820	1,166	1,162
	Audience	18,559	29,344	27,360
Library Showings	Showings	1,228	1,352	1,894
	Audience	24,243	35,211	54,086
Vocational and Professional Groups	Showings	547	665	510
	Audience	14,297	22,846	15,326
Military and Veterans' Groups	Showings	134	136	88
	Audience	5,028	3,976	2,391
Correctional Institutions	Showings	609	191	369
	Audience	21,438	11,457	15,344
College	Showings	857	1,134	1,624
	Audience	29,889	36,017	52,269
Totals	Showings	11,351	12,319	14,177
	Audience	310,724	369,919	423,412

Archives and History was substantially complete by the end of the sixth biennium, but installation of the book stacks seemed certain to take another three to six months. In the meanwhile, the 40 percent of the building allotted to the State Library was obviously less than adequate for housing the materials and functions of the agency. It had been recognized earlier that inclusion of the Special Services Division was not possible. It now became apparent that sufficient office space and work space would be lacking, that service space would be barely adequate at occupancy, and that stack space would be adequate for only a few years at the present rate of growth. These limitations prompted the State Library Board to insist once again upon including a request for a separate building with some potential for growth and development in budget requests submitted early in 1968.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

It was hoped that a separate State Library Building would provide for the already excluded Special Services Division which was having space problems in its rented quarters on Hillsborough Street. Extension of service to physically handicapped as well as visually handicapped persons had expanded the collection dramatically. Tapes as well as talking books (recorded) were in increasing demand at the same time demands for braille and large-type printed books were manifesting themselves. Braille in particular requires a tremendous amount of shelf space.

Between July 1, 1966, and September 30, 1967, North Carolina blind readers increased from 1,683 to 2,144 and read 69,004 books and 39,784 periodicals. In addition, 69 physically handicapped readers had applied for service. Growth in the number of readers in South Carolina (served by contract from the North Carolina State Library) was slower, but consistent, so that when Library Services for the Blind became a part of the newly created Special Services Division and Mrs. Marian P. Leith became Special Services Librarian, it was immediately necessary to provide her with an able assistant in the person of Miss Madge Blalock. They along with seven other division staff members were serving 2,800 physically and visually handicapped North Carolinians and 875 similarly handicapped South Caro-

linians by the end of the sixth biennium with a book stock consisting of 2,939 braille volumes, 169 large-print books, 146 tapes, and 31,638 containers of talking books.

Special surveys funded in part with LSCA Title IV-B monies had helped to discover in North Carolina's Greene, Jones, and Lenoir Counties a substantial number of persons eligible for the library services of the Special Services Division in the spring of 1968, and a similar survey also funded in part by LSCA Title IV-B was underway in Anson, Montgomery, Moore, and Richmond Counties at the end of the biennium. In the meanwhile, in Mecklenburg County the James Bell Memorial Library of the Mecklenburg Association for the Blind was receiving some support as a pilot project from the same funds. Its book stock, primarily braille, was being circulated directly to blind residents of Mecklenburg County who also spent time browsing through the collection much as sighted readers do in the usual public library.

The division also made significant contributions to the development of library services for residents of state institutions by providing consultant services to a limited degree and by distributing LSCA Title IV-A funds as establishment and development grants to 13 state institutions which submitted acceptable plans for use of same. These institutions and funds allocated to them were the State (Dobbs Farm) Training School for Girls at Kinston (\$1,000 for books), the C. A. Dillon School at Butner (\$1,000 for books), the Harnett Youth Center of the State Department of Correction at Lillington (\$4,000 for books and equipment), the Polk Youth Center of the State Department of Correction at Raleigh (\$2,000 for books), the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women at Raleigh (\$3,000 for books and equipment), the North Carolina Central Prison at Raleigh (\$4,000 for books and periodicals), the Cherry Hospital at Goldsboro (\$5,000 for books, periodicals, and equipment), the John Umstead Hospital at Butner (\$3,000 for books, periodicals and equipment), the Caledonia Prison at Tillery (\$4,000 for books and periodicals), the Broughton Hospital and Western Carolina Center at Morganton (\$4,000 for books and periodicals), the Stonewall Jackson Training School at Concord (\$1,000 for books),

the Cameron Morrison Training School at Hoffman (\$1,000 for books), and the State Home and Industrial School for Girls at Eagle Springs (\$1,000 for books).

The Special Services Librarian or a member of her staff actually visited most of the aided institutions, selected materials for six of them, placed book orders for all of them, and helped with the processing of the acquired materials of one of them. This progress must be attributed in great part to the impetus of LSCA Title IV-A just as progress in serving blind and physically handicapped persons must be attributed to the impetus of LSCA Title IV-B. The dramatic results in rehabilitation and personal fulfillment for all thus served, students, patients, inmates or residents of state institutions and blind and physically handicapped citizens, is a tribute to the power of the books as therapy and as source of personal development for all whose freedom may be restrained by legal action or debilitating handicap.

REFERENCE SERVICES DIVISION

The book as a tool for the accomplishment of change in the social structure of our society and of progress in the business world was also much in evidence in the sixth biennium. There was a virtual interruption of service in the Reference Services Division while the move of the State Library to its temporary location on West Hargett Street was being made. The entire state groaned under this deprivation of access to much needed and much used printed resources, and the State Library gained a new sense of its importance.

In the ten months (July 1, 1966 through April, 1967) that the State Library operated in its old location on Morgan Street facing Capitol Square 16,574 persons visited it for service. In the full second year (July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1968) at the Hargett Street location only 7,443 persons came in to use its resources in books and documents, but there was an appreciable increase in interlibrary service in the latter half of the biennium and especially in the last five months of the biennium when IN-WATS Service previously mentioned was in operation. 18,097 requests for interlibrary loans were received

in the biennium, and handling of them was facilitated by improved communications, simplified procedures, an expanded State Library book collection, and the provision of additional staff at the Interlibrary Center in Chapel Hill to update and maintain the North Carolina Union Catalog—developments made possible, with the exception of book acquisitions, as a result of LSCA Title III.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Reference Services Librarian, Miss Gladys Johnson, had helped contribute to the expanded State Library book collection by noting the special areas of need as evidenced in interlibrary loan requests and selecting materials to meet those needs. The Technical Services Division headed by Miss Sangster Parrott ordered, received, cataloged, and prepared for use 7,599 new titles in the biennium and recataloged 4,183 titles in the pure sciences, genealogy, and North Caroliniana. At the same time documents were received at a steady pace so that the over-all collection of the State Library gained strengths that supplemented with greater effectiveness the public libraries of the State. Monthly acquisitions lists were distributed to inform state agencies and libraries throughout the state of new materials available to them, and response was often immediate. The 1967 General Assembly made extensive use of documents resources some of which were acquired through participation in the "Interstate Exchange of Legislative Service Agency Publications" and were transferred to the Legislative Building Library for quicker access.

In addition to helping organize and provide pertinent materials for the Legislative Building Library, the Technical Services Division greatly increased in the biennium its consultant services to other state agency libraries. Among those the division helped to organize or reorganize during the biennium were the libraries of the State Board of Health (begun in the previous biennium), the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Development, the Division of Community Planning of the State Department of Conservation and Development, and the State Planning Task Force of the State Department of Administration. More than a thousand books were

cataloged for these agencies in a 14 month period, and this has included typing the sets of cards for many of them.

PROCESSING CENTER

In the meanwhile, the self-supporting Processing Center which orders, receives and processes books for public libraries in 79 North Carolina counties, continued to expand in the six biennium. Mecklenburg, Buncombe, and Durham Counties were among 7 new systems availing themselves of this service so that 230,053 volumes passed through the Center in the biennium. This amounted to an annual volume increase of 29 percent.

In 1967, Arthur D. Little, Inc., was employed to study the procedures of the Center for purposes of evaluating possible use of an automated information retrieval system. Computer assistance was recommended and automation procedures planning was begun with an IBM analyst. This project, too, has been postponed by the unexpected move into temporary quarters.

A GOOD BIENNIUM ANYWAY

In spite of all the difficulties, the sixth was a good biennium. The 1967 General Assembly showed unusual enthusiasm for statewide library improvement. Beneficial legislation in the form of the Interstate Library Compact which will enable North Carolina libraries to contract to render or receive service to or from libraries in other states was enacted in addition to the creation of the Legislative Commission to Study Library Support . . . , and there were small increases to the budgets of the State Library and State Aid to Public Libraries.

A Librarian-Trustee Workshop, co-sponsored by the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill and the North Carolina State Library, was another sign of real progress more than usually encouraging in view of the fact that the Institute of Government expressed an interest in co-sponsoring such a workshop annually, and a most outstanding North Carolina Library Association Conference in Charlotte in October, 1967, gave promise of great progress in all types of libraries in North Carolina in the immediate and in the more remote future.

THE FUTURE

More than ever before one can recognize interlibrary cooperation as the wave of the future and the hope of all North Carolinians who want to deal with the future effectively. Communications improvements and better support are to be the keys, and opportunity unlimited for all is to be the prize according to David Stick who addressed the 1967 NCLA Conference. His address appeared later as an article, "What A Modern Library Can Do . . .," in *Popular Government*, December, 1967, and has left with all who have read it a deep sense of urgency to work for the improvement of all types of libraries and especially for more support for public libraries which are the most accessible of all libraries to the general public and serve as their initial avenue to and contact with all of the library resources of North Carolina and beyond. It is to these ends that the North Carolina State Library will devote its attention in a special manner in the seventh biennium which, please God, will see the real beginning of the end of poor libraries poorly supported and rich resources poorly used in a state dedicated to the concepts of total development and of cooperation upon which all real progress depends.

